

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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HEALTH OF HAWAII INVOLVED.

There is much more than politics contained in the immigration issue of the present political campaign. There is more than the interests of the planters or the political advancement of the demagogue to be considered. Inextricably involved in the matter of assisted immigration or no assisted immigration under the control of the federal immigration officers is the question of the health and welfare of the whole people of Hawaii.

Only Ryan of Hilo has the temerity to state that there is any possibility of the flood of Filipino immigration being checked in the event of the control of the local legislature by the anti-immigrationists, and Ryan is hardly the one in whom the people of this city will place any great degree of faith, especially when he is speaking from soapbox or platform. There is no way, short of an amendment of the general immigration laws of the United States, in which there can be restrictions placed in the way of the importation of as many Filipino laborers as the planters of Hawaii are able to recruit. At the present time the agents of the planters are in the Philippines with the expressed intention of sending twenty thousand Filipinos to Hawaii if they are able to and are forced to get that many. If the local legislature in the session of 1911 should repeal the present immigration law, the planters would have to bring Filipinos, or Porto Ricans. The frothy talk of there being plenty of plantation labor available now in the Islands is untrue, as any intelligent man may see for himself if he will travel around the Islands. If we are debarred from further efforts to recruit Portuguese, Spaniards or Russians, or others eligible to become citizens, the only fields for the necessary work of the labor recruiters are those of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Regarding the danger to Hawaii from the wholesale importation of Filipinos, Dr. Ramus, chief quarantine officer of the port of Honolulu, said on Saturday of last week, before the assembled physicians of the Territory, that this immigration meant the grave danger of the introduction into Hawaii of two new diseases, one of them "often incurable."

"For about a year," he stated, "Filipinos have been coming into Hawaii in large numbers. It is a fact established by medical science that the parasites of amoebic dysentery and hookworm disease are endemic in the Philippines and that a large proportion of their inhabitants have these diseases in chronic ambulant form. Amoebic dysentery is often incurable and is contracted by means of infected drinking water and green vegetables. The hookworm disease is acquired by skin infection, usually through the feet. So constant is the danger in the Philippines that all water must be boiled, including that used for toilet purposes; and salads of uncooked material cannot be eaten. Clegg found the parasites of amoebic dysentery in twenty-six per cent of Filipinos examined. Garrison found hookworm present in fifty-two per cent.

"Hawaii is free from these parasites; at least they have not yet become endemic. The steady influx of Filipinos is almost certain to establish them in the Hawaiian Islands. Of course it is realized that labor for the plantations is essential to all island interests. * * * Those most interested should not forget that Nature will exact later a high price for this cheap Filipino labor."

GOVERNOR CLEGHORN.

With the passing away of Governor Cleghorn goes one more of the men whose lives linked the Honolulu of today with the grass town that existed at the mouth of the Nuuanu stream in the middle of the last century, and who, in their early youth, their prime and their latter years labored for the best good of these Islands. One by one the stalwarts who helped create here a civilization are falling before the hand of time, none more stalwart than he who last night went to join the loved ones of his name who had passed from him.

In the death of Governor Cleghorn Hawaii loses one of her best citizens, a man who was ever for the right as he saw it, whose life was ever a rebuke to the opportunist and the schemer, whose spoken word was that of a gentleman and as good as his bond, whose aim in life was to leave the world a better place than he found it. In his death the Hawaiian people lose a true and powerful friend, one who loved the people of the land he made his own, one who stood ever ready to defend their rights or rebuke them in their faults.

He was a gentleman of the old school, one who regretted the passing away of the monarchy but who accepted the new condition time brought to the Islands and lent his aid in helping shape events for the best. He was an ardent admirer of the beautiful in nature and devoted a large part of his time to beautifying not only his own property but that of the public. Kapiolani Park stands today as a monument to his energy. His intense interest in the welfare of the Hawaiians evidenced itself in late years by the attention he gave to the affairs of the Queen's Hospital, having been more or less connected with that institution since its founding.

The venerable figure of Governor Cleghorn will be missed from the streets; his expressed opinions on public questions will be missed from the columns of The Advertiser; his helping hand will be missed by many who looked to him among Hawaiians and Japanese, he having made himself the champion of the latter people.

One of the landmarks of Hawaii has passed away.

THE PORTUGUESE OF HAWAII.

The Democrats continue their silence on several of the main questions at issue in the campaign, while other minor questions, raised by themselves, also continue to be kept quiet about when explanations were demanded. Among these latter points is that of the gratuitous insult offered the Portuguese of Hawaii in the very first number of McCandless' campaign paper. That sheet went out of its way to dub the Portuguese "riffraff," "scum of Europe" and "ignorant and often criminal laborers." Although asked for, no apology is forthcoming.

The records of the Portuguese in Hawaii show that this insult was neither called for nor justified. The Portuguese commenced coming here in 1878, and have come, in large or small numbers, every year since.

In 1909, according to the figures of the Governor's report, there were about 23,000 Portuguese in Hawaii, among whom were 1715 voters, nearly thirteen per cent of the total number of registered voters in the Islands. In 1907, three Portuguese and two part-Portuguese sat in the legislature; in 1909 the same number, giving the Portuguese five out of a total of forty-five, practically their representation according to voting strength.

The school records show that forty-two Portuguese were in the schools as teachers; the same records show that nearly nineteen per cent of the pupils were Portuguese children.

These are not the things to expect of "riffraff," neither are they what could be looked for from what the Democratic paper dubs as "often criminal laborers." They give the denial to the charges and refute the insults, while the criminal statistics of the Territory go farther in the defense of the people brought here as assisted immigrants.

The statistics show that while the Portuguese have fourteen per cent of the population, they furnish only six per cent of the convicted criminals. If the Portuguese are riffraff, then give us plenty more of the same kind. Hawaii can well afford to welcome that kind of riffraff, even at the expense of offending the feelings of L. L. McCandless and his friends.

WELCOME TO YASHIRO.

Honolulu, as the first port of this outpost of America, will have the pleasure this morning of welcoming to the United States a gallant admiral of a friendly power, his two ships whose names are on their country's battle roll, their officers and a number of the younger sons of Japan, seeing America for the first time. The welcome Honolulu will give will be a sincere one, an earnest of the friendship of the great country we are so often called upon to represent. Between America and Japan are ties of friendship; between Japan and this Territory of the United States are still closer ties, because our acquaintance with the Japanese is of a more intimate nature, that of continued association.

Admiral Yashiro will find no heartier welcome, should he carry his cruises around the world, than he will find in Honolulu, from men of this country as well as from men of his own.

ANY CHANGE, AN IMPROVEMENT.

If the voters of the fourth district who failed to vote at all for mayor in the last election, leaving that portion of their ballot blank, will review the course of city government for the past two years under the conditions brought about by the election of a Democratic mayor and a Republican board, they will probably arrive at the realization of the mistake they made. The majority of those voters were Republican, as the rest of their ballots proved.

The mayor of Honolulu, under the emasculated city charter, has little initiative power. His sole powers are to appoint executive officers and to either approve or veto what the supervisors may pass in the form of ordinances. This veto power was exercised to the limit by the incumbent, placed there through the failure of Republicans of the fourth district to support their party's nominee.

The result has been the confusion of the past two years. The inauguration of city government in Honolulu produced as its first fruit a deadlock regarding appointments, which required a decision of the supreme court to break, the expense to the taxpayers being considerable in cash and more in wasted time. The next bright move of Mayor Fern was to plunge the city into a dispute with the telephone company, in which he was supported by Republicans with heads as thick as his own. As a result of this the city will be forced to the expense of laying conduits for the police and fire alarm wires. Another act of wisdom on the part of Fern and McCandless was to block the paving of Fort street, with the result to be seen.

The whole administration of the present mayor has been one of stupidity. Not one act of progression has been suggested by either Fern or McCandless; not one action has been taken by either except with puny politics as the reason; not one suggestion for the betterment of Honolulu has come from either. Fern is not so much to blame; he knows no better and has not now nor ever had—probably never will have—the least idea of what his duties as a mayor involve. McCandless, on the other hand, is supposed to know something. He was Fern's principal adviser and the advice, so far as results show, was ever to sit like a bump on a log and neither move nor get out of the way.

Even if those voters of the fourth who could not choose last time know no more about Lane now than they did then, at least they know more about Fern. That ought to decide them to support the other fellow. Any change will be for the better.

Those who nominated Lane feel confident that he will acquit himself creditably in the mayor's chair. At any rate he will be ready to act in concert with his colleagues of the board and not continually interpose a stupid ignorance between progressive ideas and action to carry them out.

NO "THREAT," BUT FACTS.

With the usual asininity, the statement of fact that it is to the Philippines that the planters of Hawaii will turn for their labor in the event of the repeal of the present immigration law, is taken up and designated as a "threat." Those who talk in this way are singularly blind to what is taking place. It is no threat to say that this country will be filled with Filipino laborers if other avenues now open are closed. The agents of the planters' association are in the Philippines today and are concentrating all their work in the Philippines. Richard Ivers, in a recent review of the labor situation here, stated, in his capacity as chairman of the territorial board of immigration, that it was to the Philippines that the planters had to look. The federal quarantine officers recognize this fact and protest against it. Every one in Hawaii of sufficient intelligence to open his eyes, knows it. To term a statement of this fact a "threat" is to announce oneself either deplorably deficient in common-sense or wilfully blind to the apparent.

For the protection of the people, for the safety of every resident, for the sake of keeping faith with Washington and for the ultimate best good of the sugar industry, the planters must have left open for them a way to bring laborers here, other than Porto Ricans and Filipinos.

This is a matter that goes beyond any question of temporary political expediency. It is a question that will have to be faced by both parties. Conditions, undoubtedly, would be made worse by the election of a Democratic legislature, but even the election of a unanimous Republican senate and house will not wholly clear up the situation. Not only must the way be left open for European immigration, but a concerted, intelligent and strenuous effort must be made to turn a strong enough tide of European migrants this way to offset any further necessity for either Filipinos or Porto Ricans.

QUARANTINE AND DISCRIMINATION.

Those who are prone to criticism of the federal quarantine officers through reason of the fact that in many instances there appears to be favoritism shown the first-class passengers of liners touching here, not understanding the situation, have the opportunity now of noting that when it appears that circumstances warrant it, first-class passengers have to take their quarantine medicine along with the steerage. On the Japanese liner now held in quarantine, there are several first-class passengers, one of them a Japanese baron of high rank. The fever case, over which the quarantine exists, is one such that if there is danger in the steerage there is equal danger in the cabins, the malaria spreading mosquito and the yellow fever germ spreader being indiscriminating in their work. Consequently the Japanese nobleman and a party of distinguished Germans have to stay aboard, the same as everyone else. No favors are shown, even though the birthday of the Japanese Emperor is at hand and an admiral of the imperial navy will arrive this morning to join in the celebration.

There are excellent reasons why, in some cases, the first-class passengers and the officers of a steamship should not be restricted as steerage passengers and members of the crew should. There are also cases where the restrictions of quarantine should be applied to all. The case of the Hongkong Maru is one of the latter.

KEEP UP THE WORK.

While every indication now points to practically a clear sweep for the Republicans in Oahu on Tuesday next, it is well to remember that there is nothing so uncertain as an election, except it be a horse race. Republicans are resting easy, but there is no good reason why there should be an ounce of let-up in the campaign during the next five days, nor a whit less energy put into the work of making the Republican majorities conclusive.

The fourth district is probably more solidly Republican today than at any time in the history of politics in Hawaii, and the reports from the fifth, especially the country districts, show that with one or two exceptions the ticket will be supported straight and by the majority.

Five days remain, however, and it is reported that for these five days money is to be no object among the Democrats. The Democratic leader is prepared to snatch a victory if there be any way to do it. Talk is of a wholesale employment of "runners" for the day before election and on election day, "runners" to be engaged by hundreds, whose sole duty will be to see that their own vote goes into the ballot box for their employer. This report has been in circulation for some time. There may be no substantial grounds for it, but it is believed by many, nevertheless.

"Hiring runners" to the number of a thousand may be permissible, but to a good many it will look like a plain case of wholesale bribery.

At any rate, it behooves the Republican workers to keep up their good work and stay with it until the polls close. They have a sweeping victory in their hands today; see that nothing is allowed to happen that will make the closing hour of the campaign less sure.

ADVERTISER AND HAWAIIANS.

When inside information reached The Advertiser that a regiment of negro troops was to be sent by the war department to Honolulu, this paper took steps to have the war department notified of the objections toward that course, enlisting the aid of the Delegate, the Governor and the Republican executive committee. As a result, a regiment of white soldiers will come here.

When inside information from Washington reached The Advertiser that the appointment of a negro collector of internal revenue was under contemplation, this paper set the wires to head off the appointment.

The Advertiser has supported the candidacy of a Hawaiian as Delegate to congress ever since Hawaii became a Territory. It has supported the candidacy of Hawaiians to senate, house, board of supervisors and city offices.

In the face of these facts, knowing that it was to The Advertiser that the credit of preventing the coming of negro troops and a negro official to Hawaii belongs, and that The Advertiser is proud to be assisting in the sending of a Hawaiian to congress, it is being stated from Democratic platforms by Democratic speakers that The Advertiser "classes the Hawaiians with negroes." It is not necessary for The Advertiser to enter any elaborate denial of this. Every voter able to reason knows that the Democratic statement is unfounded. If the Democrats had not a monopoly of the word, we would say that the statement is simply a "lie."

Judge Henry E. Cooper appears to be that kind of a man who doesn't have to wait for a fool to fall on him.

STABILITY OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

People are now beginning to ask if Portugal can maintain a stable government of a republican type, says the Literary Digest. It will be recalled that in the early seventies Castelar and Serrano raised the flag of republicanism at Madrid and Spain discarded the monarchical constitution. But it ended in the revival of the old regime after a brief experiment (1873-75), and Alfonso XII. was throned in Madrid with all the pomp of religious ceremony of old Catholic Castile. Will this same change come in Lisbon? The Lisbon correspondent of the Paris Matin has been discussing this question with Mr. Theophile Braga, the head of the provisional government, who said:

I must impress upon the mind of the outside public that the foundations of the Portuguese Republic of October 4 are philosophically real. Those among us who have disseminated republican ideas are professors of learning, mathematicians, writers, men of science, otherwise known as intellectuals. The aim of such men is noble and disinterested. They wish to raise the intellectual and political level of the Portuguese people and give them a place among the most enlightened nations of Europe.

The correspondent of the Matin credits Mr. Braga with the most exalted intentions, but thinks he has not quite reckoned with the obstacles that are to be overcome. To quote his words:

The Republicans of Portugal are educated, enlightened, and abreast of the spirit of the age. But the same can not be said of four-fifths of their compatriots, and these four-fifths are by no means a negligible quantity. Mr. Braga and his colleagues in the provisional government, thanks to the support of the army, or of some military dictator, have set themselves up as a republic over the people. But their government is republican only in name. For you can no more erect a republic by decree than you can erect a monarchy by decree. A government, whether monarchical or republican, if it is to stand, must be chosen by the free will of the whole people as was the Republic of the United States and of France, and the monarchy of the United Kingdom. There are indeed in the provinces of Portugal a mass of so-called republicans and indifferents who will not grumble at the new regime. The monarchists are keeping quiet in the hope that the blunders of the new rulers will give occasion for the restoration of the monarchy.

The country is quite calm and unexcited to the very frontier of Spain, writes the correspondent of the Temps (Paris), and he thinks the rural population is little interested in the revolution. The military air of the capital might give the impression, he says, that an unimportant strike had broken out, rather than national revolution.

The ruin of the Portuguese nation is mournfully dwelt upon in the Clerical Croix (Paris). "For two years the seven ministers who have supported what is but the shadow of a monarchy have adopted one rule of conduct—to keep silent and dark about the assassination of the former king."

The Figaro (Paris) says that circumstances connected with the assassination of Dom Carlos led English statesmen to foresee the present deposition of Manuel, and this was evidently the reason why Princess Patricia was not given in marriage to the King of Portugal.

FACE THE FACTS.

With a curious perversion of the most apparent facts, the attempt is being made to show that the mission of A. J. Campbell to the Azores as an agent of the territorial board of immigration has something to do with the labor bureau of the planters' association. There is no connection between Mr. Campbell's mission and that of Messrs. Mead, Pinkham and Steven to the Philippines. One is a government mission, the other purely private; one is a mission conducted under sanction of the federal and territorial governments, with federal and territorial supervision; the other under no supervision except that of the men conducting it. When The Advertiser states that the planters are concentrating their efforts in the Philippines it states what everyone knows to be a fact. If the Star has any knowledge of labor agents of the planters in any other quarter of the globe, why not tell about it?

The Advertiser has no desire to continue a discussion of the obvious. Calling attention to the certain influx of Filipinos, if other avenues of immigration are closed, and giving the opinion of the chief quarantine officer of the port in regard to the dangers from such an influx, surely are not "threats" nor "knocks" at the planters. Let us look the facts in the face and overcome difficulties by foreseeing and preparing for them.

Undoubtedly some copies of the McCandless Democratic platform have found their way into Imperial Valley, California, for this is what the Imperial Valley Press says in its latest issue:

Almost every community has its pinheads, its boneheads, its wild hogs and wild asses, and a blatant demagogue or two, and these be a sore affliction and an obstruction to all rational public progress.

The Democrats are encouraged because The Advertiser regards McCandless' chances of election as improbable. Improbability denotes a shade of possibility, and that is grasped as a straw of comfort. Never mind; in six days Democracy will be out of misery, with friendly hands closing its eyes. Then let it be: "Requiescat in pace."

The Democrats who yesterday howled at Stephen Desha for wanting to speak in Hawaiian from the soapbox are the same Democrats who howl at Kuhio on the false statement that he wants to do away with the Hawaiian language in the courts and legislature.

They had floods on the Garden Island last Tuesday. They will have a landslide—Republican one—next Tuesday.

District Attorney Breckons has a new saying: While there's life, there's a hope.

A SQUELCHER.

Editor Advertiser:—The meaningless fabrication ascribed to me by some one of the advertiser, in its issue of the 31st ult., is construed in a manner calculated to bury its victim in utter ridicule; knowing there is left to me but a faint chance of retaliating or defending myself.

This born sage through that sheet has been tramping with the heel of a coward, the blood-ransomed privilege of which true americanism stands.

Why did this accomplished orator not avail himself of our request and step forward to refute the statements made there by plain working men? He failed to answer the call; no doubt busy at the time, mending his much worn-out net.

Yes the back-bone of Hawaii today, you consider almighty and you crawl into refuge there; but consider, that along its spinal-cord are stored away indelible pages, which read of scourging suns and rains, of insults and curses and innocent imprisonment, before you take it upon yourself to stifle with your venom the kindred of those who toiled faithfully under some or all of these circumstances, developing the sugar corporations of which you are an assiduous and malicious hiring today.

My father as one of the many I speak of, labored for fully fourteen years in one of the plantations, receiving \$22 per month, was steadily promoted downwards with the rest of laborers, as Asiatic and other competition grew stronger, and in the last two years of his labor there, when his vitality was at an ebb, through hard service, his pay was reduced to the paltry sum of thirteen (\$13), when working the full month.

Whence my opportunity in those wearied plantation days, to achieve the degree of your exalted scholarship? Whence your justification for ridicule?

At our July I did not proclaim myself a star of your magnitude, but only as a plain member of this community,

and by the impulsion of my convictions, determined to cooperate with those who would join in a struggle for what we consider our amelioration.

I make no claims to orthodoxy and syntax, but I do claim that I am fairly versed with existing conditions of labor in the islands in general and the familiar square deal of certain corporate interests towards their employees, very particularly the sugar barons of Hawaii nei.

On request I will publish what I did say at Aala Park.

JOAQU. FREITAS.

\$40,000,000 For Navy.

TOKIO, October 23.—Count Katsura, the premier and minister of finance, speaking at a dinner of the Associated Clearing Houses this evening, outlined the next budget briefly and said that the government would faithfully adhere to the policies already followed.

The only new feature in the next budget will be an appropriation for naval increase, amounting to \$40,000,000, payable in six years. This, the finance minister said, had been necessitated by the sheer requirements of maintaining peace.

The speaker pointed out signs of activity in the various industries and commerce, statistics showing that the new undertakings and the extension of existing business from January to September last represent capital of \$18,000,000.

Count Katsura emphasized Japan's friendly relations with the powers and her determination to maintain peace in the Far East.

SUREST DEFENSE.

This is the season when sickness stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The surest defense against the disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the convent at three o'clock today, to transact important business.